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PRAVDA HITS 'COLD SKEPTICISM' OF U.S. REACTION TO USSR PROPOSALS

LD221301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Forced to Maneuver"]

[Text] Washington--It is now 2 weeks since people here first heard about the new Soviet initiatives which opened up the potential for averting a new upsurge in the arms race. If you recall that official Washington has more than once declared its desire to reduce the danger of nuclear war, you might expect it to make use of this opportunity to advance along the path of saving mankind from the arms race. But as its first reaction showed, the administration preferred to occupy a position of cold skepticism, seeking to cast doubt on the USSR's good will and at the same time to distort the nature of the Soviet peace initiatives.

Citing high-ranking figures in the administration, the press has published stereotyped assertions to the effect that the Soviet proposals allegedly constitute a "trap for the West" and are aimed at preventing NATO's "modernization," "disarming U.S. allies" and leaving Western Europe defenseless in the face of the "threat from the East." Here, of course the authors of these assertions hurriedly "forget" that more than 8,000 nuclear warheads are already stockpiled at the American military bases in Europe.

Washington needed this whole collection of fabricated and threadbare "arguments" in order to present the Pentagon's plans for deploying new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons on West European territory as all but an enforced step. Washington apparently calculates that such a maneuver will make it easier to prevail on the NATO allies to agree to implementation of this dangerous plan at the same time to persuade them to reject the USSR's "seductive" proposals, as they are described in the press here.

However, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was forced to note that L.I. Brezhnev's initiative has "aroused animated discussion among the United States' NATO allies." The fact that the USSR's proposals have been received with intense attention in the ruling circles of many European countries is arousing obvious concern in Washington.

The speech by E. Bahr, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who stated that L.I. Brezhnev's speech "opened the door to talks" on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe, has not gone unnoticed here. Concern can be glimpsed in many American press reports. The New York TIMES correspondent in the Hague reports that according to Klaas de Vries, chairman of the Netherlands Parliament Defense Committee, the American plan for deploying missiles on the country's territory are practically equal. This, in the correspondent's opinion, is fraught with a "threat of crisis" in NATO.

In an atmosphere of growing doubts and resistance to the Pentagon strategists' plans in Western Europe Washington is stepping up pressure on its NATO allies. This goal is served, in particular, by the trip to West European countries by a special American mission headed by D. Aaron, deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs. Taking into account the effect of the Soviet peace initiative on the mood in West European countries, the Washington envoys, in the opinion of observers here, intend to resort to new tactics--combining the demand for approval of the Pentagon plan at the December NATO Council session with smoothing assurances of the U.S. desire to halt the arms race on the continent. In other words it is a question of U.S. attempts to impress on the European allies that their agreement to the deployment of American medium-range missiles weapons on their territory will allegedly strengthen their position at future talks with the Soviet Union, although this is contrary to logic.

INTERVIEW WITH FRG PARTY OFFICIAL ON SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD221946 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, October 22, TASS--Follows the interview that Deputy Chairman of the Free Democratic Party, Chairman of the [Parliamentary] Group of the Free Democratic Party in the FRG Bundestag Wolfgang Mischnick gave to TASS correspondent:

Question: How do you assess on the whole the speech that General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made on October 6 in Berlin?

Answer: The speech of General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev showed clearly that both sides are interested in the continuation of the policy of detente. This is an important prerequisite for achieving progress at the talks on control over armaments and on disarmament. Therefore, we shall discuss very thoroughly and with complete responsibility the proposals which I regard as a sign of goodwill.

Question: What is your attitude to concrete steps of the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament that were announced by Leonid Brezhnev?

Answer: The readiness of all parties to conducting the talks on control over armaments on the basis of equality and equal security is the prerequisite for success in this sphere. Withdrawal of up to 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR that was announced by General Secretary Brezhnev can become a first step in the road to gradually achieving a balance of forces. Counting on the successful conclusion of the Vienna talks on balanced reduction of armed forces and armaments, we regard as obligatory the observance of the principles of parity and collectivity. Therefore, we shall take in December together with our partners in the alliance a decision necessary for our security.

We see in the pronouncements of General Secretary Brezhnev the readiness to concrete negotiations on the problem of missiles of a medium range. We and the partners of the Federal Republic of Germany are unanimous in the opinion that the policy of detente and measures for disarmament must remain priority aims of our policy as a whole. Therefore, we hope that the talks in Vienna will soon be concluded successfully, that the SALT II treaty will soon be ratified by the United States and that it will be possible to embark upon the talks on SALT III. The decisions on modernisation of NATO defenses are always made with a reservation, linking the question of deployment of a new weapon with achieving definite results in the policy of detente. The sooner we achieve verifiable agreements (in the framework of the Vienna talks and SALT III) the more all-embracing will be these agreements, the less will be the burden of armaments in future.

Question: What is your view of prospects of detente in Europe?

Answer: The themes touched upon by General Secretary Brezhnev are of great importance for the continuation of the policy of detente. This refers not only to the aspects of the policy of disarmament and control over armaments but also to the proposals in the sphere of confidence building measures. From the very start we were attaching great significance to their inclusion in the Final Act in Helsinki. The conference on the results of the European Security and Cooperation Conference will, certainly, provide the opportunity for widening the list of measures for confidence building. It is precisely the degree of trust of states for each other that is an important prerequisite for the successful continuation of the policy of detente.

Therefore, it is necessary also to give a serious consideration to a French proposal concerning a European conference on disarmament, since this proposal contains important elements for security in Europe. The Federal Republic of Germany will in any case be striving to continue promoting all-round detente based on security.

Remarks at Odds With Facts

LD222115 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 22, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

Deputy Chairman of the Free Democratic Party, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the party Wolfgang Mischnick assessed positively the Soviet initiative set out in Leonid Brezhnev's speech on October 6 in Berlin. In the conversation with a TASS correspondent, he said, specifically, that it is "an important prerequisite for progress at the talks on control over armaments and on disarmament." Mischnick said that the "themes raised in Leonid Brezhnev's speech are of great importance for the continuation of the policy of detente "and that this refers not only to the aspects of the policy of disarmament and control over armaments but also to proposals in the sphere of confidence-building measures.

It is difficult, however, to agree with Mischnick's assertion that the Soviet Union's decision on unilateral reduction of the numerical strength of the Soviet troops in central Europe is only "a first step to the gradual creation of the parity of forces". Mischnick repeats the version about alleged "military superiority" of member states of the Warsaw Treaty over NATO countries, the version that is now being spread persistently in the West.

Meanwhile, the data submitted to the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe attest to approximate parity.

It should be recalled that back in 1975, the Western side expressed the readiness to cut some part of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in central Europe, including 36 tactical missiles Pershing, provided that the Soviet Union withdraws from central Europe a part of its tanks and troops.

Why is it that now that the Soviet Union came out with a new initiative and announced unilateral reduction of the numerical strength of its troops, representatives of the West forget their promises? Why is it that they speak no longer about reduction of the number of Pershing missiles in central Europe but, quite the contrary, are discussing the plans of deploying there another 600 medium-range missiles--cruise missiles and Pershing missiles of the new generation?

Why is it that despite the fact that approximate parity of military forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization is recognized by such competent representatives of the West as President of the United States Jimmy Carter, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns and the London Institute for Strategic Studies, representatives of the West continue making allegations about "military superiority" of the Soviet Union?

There can only be one explanation: The compelling desire to justify further spiralling of the arms race that is being imposed by the NATO leadership on members of the bloc.

Advancing a new peace initiative the Soviet Union has manifested goodwill and is expecting Western countries to follow its good example. This would make it possible to achieve a considerable advance along the road of ensuring peace and security for all European peoples.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN: USSR READY TO NEGOTIATE ON SALT III

AU222000 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Rome, October 22, (ANSA)--Soviet Communist Party Central Committee member and Deputy Chief of the party's foreign office Vadim Zagladin discussed Soviet negotiation proposals on new nuclear missiles in Europe in an interview that will appear in tomorrow's edition of the Italian Communist Party daily "L'UNITA".

"Currently, the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate on medium-range missiles within the framework of SALT III," Zagladin said.

The Soviet official reiterated that in his government's view the installation of "Pershing II" and "cruise" missiles in Europe "would undoubtedly change the power relationship on the continent" and added that "the bid to place these American missiles in Europe is part of a manouever to sidestep the 'SALT II' accord".

In the interview Zagladin also mentioned the Soviet "SS20" missile--the first time a Soviet official has openly discussed it--and claimed that the missiles "have not changed the general power relationship" and that the missile is an answer to "what the West is already equipped with".

In reply to a question on the possible Soviet reaction should the American Senate fail to ratify "SALT II", the Soviet official said that this "would inevitably provoke the most negative consequences both in terms of a further arms race as well as for the fate [of] detente".

DISARMAMENT SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD171420 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--An international seminar "Disarmament and the Environment" opened in Moscow today on the initiative of the World Council of Peace. Taking part in its work are scientists and public leaders from 23 countries, and also representatives of the United Nations, the U.N. Environmental Programme, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other organisations. For three days they will exchange opinions on protection of the environment within the framework of the struggle against the arms race, on international cooperation in solution of global ecological problems.

Opening the seminar, Vice-President of the World Council of Peace, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov stressed that the fundamental restructuring of the international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, an end to the arms race are the necessary condition for the successful solution of the problem of preservation of the environment.

KORIONOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

LD221351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov: "International Review"--first four paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction. Capitalized passages published in bold face.]

[Text] A great battle is raging in the world--the battle of peace. Millions of people are realizing that only the most determined actions can thwart the dangerous plans of the U.S. militarist circles which are seeking to transform Western Europe into a nuclear missile firing range.

The leading force in the growing movement for peace is the international working class and an integral part of its historic mission is the consistent struggle against militarism. More than 70 years ago V.I. Lenin actively supported the thesis of the Stuttgart Second International Congress resolution on the struggle against militarism: "The working class, which is the chief supplier of soldiers and on which material sacrifices mainly fall, is in particular the natural enemy of war since wars contradict the goal it pursues: the creation of an economic system based on socialist principles which will bring about the solidarity of the peoples in practice."

The international communist movement remains the vanguard of the anti-imperialist world forces. In a situation where the Pentagon and NATO are seeking to unleash a qualitatively new round of the nuclear missile arms race the communists regard it as their paramount duty to mobilize the peoples to resolutely rebuff the dangerous intrigues of the enemies of European and world peace.

PRAVDA devotes this week's international review to an examination of communists' activity in this area of struggle.

The Mobilization of People's Forces

The European house is too small and crowded to permit its inhabitants to risk turning it into the Pentagon's nuclear security zone. The deployment of American strategic weapon--is fraught with truly incalculable calamities for densely populated Europe.

The militarists are aware that the European peoples, mindful of the horrors of World War II, will not allow themselves to be ensnared easily. This is one reason why the flywheel of imperialism's gigantic propaganda machine which drums into people the idea of the "Soviet military threat" is now spinning at full speed. The provocateurs are parasitizing on the peoples' desire for peace. The influence of this mass indoctrination industry should not be underestimated. The plans of the enemies of peace will fail only if the peoples are made aware of what lies behind the false mask of imperialist "love of peace."

At their 1960 international conference the communists stated: "The struggle against war must not be put off until war breaks out since it might then be too late for many parts of their world and their populations to fight. THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE DANGER OF A NEW WORLD WAR MUST BE LAUNCHED WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE FIRST ATOM AND HYDROGEN BOMBS TO FALL. THIS STRUGGLE MUST BE WAGED NOW AND MORE EFFORT MUST BE PUT INTO IT DAILY. THE MAIN THING IS TO CURB THE AGGRESSORS IN GOOD TIME, TO AVERT A WAR, TO PREVENT IT FROM BREAKING OUT".

In a situation where Europe is threatened by the dark shadow of American Pershings this appeal assumes even greater significance. "There is a profound contradiction between our people's lively commitment to peace, to the continuation of detente and to the cessation of the arms race and the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles, which is directed against detente and toward a further arms race," the German Communist Party Board Presidium notes.

The communist and workers parties welcome, approve and support the USSR's new and important peace initiative put forward by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the celebrations in Berlin.

In their published documents, the leading party and state organs of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Bulgaria and Poland have described this initiative as striking evidence of the principled and profoundly humanist policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, as a manifestation of farsightedness and state wisdom.

"Instead of bowing to the U.S. demand and adding new nuclear weapons to the already considerable nuclear arsenal deployed at American strategic military bases in Britain," the Communist Party of Great Britain Political Committee stated, "The British Government ought to stop obeying the United States and react positively to L. I. Brezhnev's initiative."

Communists are not simply condemning the Pentagon generals' plans. They are urging the peoples to actively resist them. "We have to act," the Italian Communist Party Directorate's document says, "in the interests of security in Europe, on the continent which has the most to gain from political detente and which at the moment could be turned into an arena of new and extremely dangerous confrontation. "It is very important," the Communist Party of Finland Politburo stated, "that the West European peoples rebuff the NATO and U.S. plans to deploy new types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe. "The Spanish Communist Party Permanent Commission expressed grave concern in connection with Washington's flagrant pressure on the West European countries.

The communist parties demonstrate to the working people that the implementation of the Pentagon's new nuclear missile adventure in Western Europe will lead not only to increased danger of war but also to an even greater increase in the material burdens on working people. The West European countries are already encumbered by the weight of massive military expenditure. According to NATO's plans the FRG's military appropriations will reach DM60 billion in the very near future. Britain is currently spending almost 10 billion pounds sterling on arms. Italy's military expenditure considerably exceeds 4 trillion Italian lire. But Washington is not satisfied even with this. It is demanding that the NATO countries further increase their expenditure on war preparations.

The communists draw the peoples' attention to yet another inevitable consequences of militarization: the strengthening of reaction's positions in the NATO countries. This situation results in a substantial deterioration of the general conditions for leftwing forces' activity. An illustration of this is the British Conservative Government's sharp offensive against trade union rights and the working people's vital interests.

The American military's dangerous plans are encountering a growing rebuff on the part of the broadest strata of the international public. J. Marogan, president of the Canadian Congress for the Defense of Peace, said: We regard the new Soviet initiative as an inspiring example which the Western countries absolutely must follow. A. Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, stated: The rise in the level of NATO nuclear arms--and a rise is what we are talking about--contradicts the spirit of SALT II and the spirit of the Vienna talks.

Communist Party representatives in a number of countries' parliaments--communists are now represented in the supreme legislative organs of 27 nonsocialist states--are asking what their governments intend to do in connection with Washington's pressure. Antimilitarist demonstrations, rallies, meetings and marches are taking place everywhere. The international peace relay continues through the countries of Europe. The peoples are mobilizing their forces to resolutely rebuff the intrigues of the enemies of detente.

Extinguish the Hotbeds of Tension

Documents published recently by communist parties note the indubitable area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans into a zone of tension. The American imperialists and Beijing Maoists are pooling their efforts in the sphere of this unsavory activity.

Here a special place is allotted to Japan. The danger of turning that country into a major U.S. nuclear base is becoming increasingly obvious. The world public has warily greeted the trip to Japan and South Korea by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown. It appears from press reports that during the visit there was discussion of further building up Japanese and American armed forces in that region. Regarding Brown's planned visit to China in early 1980, the Japan Communist Party (JCP), newspaper AKAHATA writes: This visit will be aimed at drawing a fourth member--Beijing--into the alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

The JCP is a consistent fighter against transforming Japan into a military power threatening peace. Communists attach great significance to the cause of transforming Japan into a neutral, nonalined country on the basis of annulling the Japanese-American "security treaty." The Communist Party's position is meeting with growing support among the masses. This was demonstrated convincingly by the recent parliamentary elections at which the JCP more than doubled its representation in the lower chamber of parliament.

The Near East remains a zone of tension. Here, too, communists are in the front ranks of the struggle to implement the peoples' national aspirations. Thus a document published recently by the Lebanese Communist Party in connection with the 55th anniversary of its creation against expressed determination to struggle to strengthen the ranks of the Arab progressive forces opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli deal and to strengthen relations with all the world's revolutionary forces, and above all with the Soviet Union--the Arab peoples' true friend.

Time Commands

Communists, being aware of their special responsibility for the destinies of peace, strive to do everything to insure that the cause of the struggle for peace is further developed. One way of doing this is through unity of actions by all peace-loving forces, and above all by the leading revolutionary force of our era--the working class. Here great significance is attached to unity of action by communists and social democrats in the interests of peace.

The communist movement is the most influential political force in the modern world. Communist parties operate all over the world. Their prestige is growing. In the 1970's the numerical strength of communist parties in the nonsocialist part of the world has increased by a million and they receive about 40 million votes at elections.

The social democrats also have considerable potential. The ranks of the parties united by the Socialist International include 15 million people, and tens of millions vote for their candidates at elections.

The achievement of unity of action between the two main currents in the workers' movement in the struggle to end the arms race could have a great positive effect on resolving that key task of today.

A certain step was made toward developing dialog between the CPSU and the Socialist International by the recent visit to Moscow of the Socialist International working group on disarmament problems headed by K. Sorsa. As is known, the group was received by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who noted that the CPSU will continue to advocate businesslike contacts with socialist and social democrats and constructive dialog with all other democratic and peace-loving forces.

The Soviet participants in the meetings of the members of the Socialist International working group reasserted their adherence to detente and agreed that the arms race must be ended without delay. Of course, the meeting showed that there are certain differences in the approaches of Soviet communists and social democrats to certain disarmament questions. But at the same time it confirmed that if the two sides display good will these differences need not form an obstacle in seeking paths leading to the achievement of the goals set.

Naturally, the new peace initiative of the CPSU and the Soviet state could not escape the attention of the Socialist International parties.

W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany who is also chairman of the Socialist International, while describing L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin stated "for all who desire to supplement and reinforce the lessening of political tension with agreements in the military sphere, important points of contact became clear here." "It would be thoughtless to let slip an opportunity for important and constructive talks," W. Brandt added.

K. Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, while describing the new Soviet proposals as constructive said "the main responsibility for advancing the disarmament question is naturally borne by the great powers. However, the international social democratic movement must also bear responsibility."

The fact that very close positions are beginning to be formulated by communists and social democrats on questions of the struggle to end the arms race cannot fail to arouse satisfaction among working people.

In a situation where the extremist faction in the imperialist camp is trying to exacerbate the situation in Europe and throughout the world, it is from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist community countries and from the communist movement that the most constructive proposals emanate--proposals aimed at consolidating political detente and supplementing it with military detente. All who really seek the resolution of mankind's most burning problem are rallying around the socialist community countries and the communist parties.

U.S. AMBASSADOR, GENERAL ANTI-SOVIET STATEMENTS SCORED

LD221443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[M. Podklyuchnikov's "Rejoinder": "Trying to Intimidate"]

[Text] Gardner, U.S. ambassador in Italy, poses as a surprisingly well-informed person. According to a report of the newspaper IL TEMPO, he gave a lecture in which he asserted that he knows down to every detail how many missiles and precisely which ones in the Soviet Union are aimed at Italy. What did he need that for? For drawing the conclusion to frighten the audience: In case of a conflict the USSR could "very quickly destroy any city in Italy and of the West."

Gardner's speech is part and parcel of the propaganda drive which certain circles of the USA are conducting to wrest a consent from West European NATO allies to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons in their territories. The task is not an easy one, indeed. It is particularly difficult to cope with it after the new Soviet initiatives become known to the whole world, initiatives which clearly showed the USSR's good will and its readiness to do everything necessary to consolidate detente in Europe and throughout the world.

General Rogers, commander-in-chief of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe, in an interview with the newspaper Baltimore SUN, admitted that he was seriously worried by the thought that the Soviet proposals "may have some impact on some West European countries."

And so, U.S. ambassadors and generals cast prudence to the winds and are busy intimidating..."

CARTER'S REMARKS ON U.S. 'MILITARY MIGHT' CITED

LD222110 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

["On a Speech by U.S. President"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 22, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Setunskiy writes:

U.S. President J. Carter, in an interview with editors of provincial newspapers in Boston, dwelt on the policy of his administration in the field of armaments and military spending.

The President praised "the achievements" of his government in this field. He said that his administration has strengthened the U.S. military fleet, the air force and is now trying to enter new areas in the field of strategic armaments. Carter credited himself with the recommendations to increase military spending, omitting to mention, however, that three years before, in his electoral campaign statements, he had promised to cut the Pentagon's budget.

The President said once again that the United States possesses a military superiority. He said that the United States possesses the greatest military might in the world. This statement, as one can see, refutes the arguments of those in the United States who advocate an escalation of the arms race under the pretext that the United States is lagging behind in the field of armaments.

It would be logical to assume that after this statement the U.S. President would speak out in favour of limiting the arms race. This, however, did not happen. Instead, without bothering to adduce arguments to substantiate his point, he dwelt at length on some "threat" and even on alleged "blackmailing" of the United States by "a foreign state". In an attempt to give a semblance of veracity to these assertions, Carter mentioned some trends in the strengthening of the military potential of the Soviet Union, although, as is known, the Soviet Union, in this respect has been taking only response measures to maintain its defence capacity. Using the thesis about the necessity "to strengthen the national security of the United States" which incidentally nobody threatens, the U.S. President announced the intention of the administration to increase military spending even more. The President said that in the previous fiscal year the U.S. defence spending increased 3 per cent with a deduction for inflation. The same thing, he said will occur in the 1980 fiscal year.

It followed from the rest of the U.S. President's statements that his administration will continue to build up the military potential of the aggressive NATO bloc. He said that the United States will make defence appropriations in those fields where they will yield maximum dividends, for instance into the strengthening of NATO, inviting the U.S. allies to follow suit.

Carter stated once again that in his home policy he intends to give priority to the task of safeguarding the security of the United States (in other words, swelling the Pentagon's budget) at the expense of such acute economic and social problems as inflation, provision of employment opportunities and shortage of energy. In connection with the fact that the enormous military spending is the chief source of inflation, the President was asked how he could meet the concerns of Americans who see the erosion of the purchasing power of the dollar and those Americans who feel that the rich get richer and the poor poorer! Carter admitted that the high level of inflation is especially hard on those least capable of sustaining it.

SENATOR JACKSON'S COMMENTS ON MIDEAST POLICY ASSAILED

LD222324 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 22, TASS--The United States is mounting its campaign of blackmail against the Middle East countries, making open threats of "sanctions" against those oil-producing countries which are trying to use their oil in their national interests.

The unjustified declarations of the so-called "right" of the Western countries to the Middle East oil were reiterated by American Senator Henry Jackson, well-known for his reactionary views. Speaking in the C.B.S. television program "Face the Nation", he stressed that the Western countries cannot allow an end to the oil supplies or even their considerable cut. He said that the United States must prepare "emergency plans" to meet any contingencies in oil imports from the Middle East and insisted on the necessity of joint action by all capitalist oil-consuming countries.

It is clear from Jackson's statements that American imperialism, in its policy in the Middle East, is placing its main stake on Israel and Egypt.

It is quite clear that the United States is planning to utlize the armed forces of these countries to maintain the Middle East status-quo favourable for imperialism, to suppress the national liberation movements and impede social and political progress in the area. Henry Jackson said that in the Middle East the United States has reliable allies -- Israel and Egypt--who will defend the Western interests in case of any changes. The senator did not exclude the possibility of a direct American intervention. He also supported the proposal made by Republican John Connally, who made direct appeals for the creation of a [word indistinct] naval bases in the Middle East to "secure" an interrupted [as received] oil flow to the USA and other industrial countries.

The undisguised statements by Henry Jackson once again demonstrates the essence and aims of the Israeli-Egyptian plot, as well as the true value of statements by official Washington on its "wish for peace" in the Middle East. The senator openly supported Israel's aggressive policy and spoke against the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to an independent states, stressing the the Palestinians should stay under the control of Tel Aviv.

TASS COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD221756 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 22, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes:

The public of the countries of the Indian Ocean basin is seriously concerned over the presence in the area of a shock group of warships of the U.S. Navy. Political and public figures and the press of India, Iraq, Mozambique, Sri Lanka and other countries of the region protest against the build-up of the U.S. military potential in the Indian Ocean. "The United States decision to send its warships into the Indian Ocean is at glaring contradiction with the United Nations declaration on creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean, General Secretary of the Federation of Sri Lanka Trade Unions Panditha told a TASS correspondent in Colombo. By such actions the United States seeks to intimidate independent states of the Indian Ocean basin and create a tense situation in the region which is particularly dangerous at a time when the Maoist leaders of Beijing are trying in every way to undermine independence of the peoples of Indochaina, above all Vietnam and Kampuchea." Indeed, the basins of the Indian and Pacific oceans are closely watched by imperialist states. A speedy construction of a large U.S. military base at Diego Garcia Island, the forming of the U.S. fifth fleet for operations in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, major exercises of the United States and other NATO countries in the Indian [as received] and the Pacific, such is a far from complete list of actions that threaten security and sovereighty of independent states of these areas. Besides that, the United States has formed a "fast reaction corps", including the Third Corps of the U.S. Marines based at Okinawa. According to the Pentagon's design, its units can be rushed to the Korean Peninsula or into countries of the Middle East. The hopes of the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin for peaceful life that were reflected in the United Nations declaration about creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean always met with understanding in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union also has a positive attitude to Malaysia's initiative about turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace. "The implementation of this proposal would create additional prerequesites for spreading detente to the entire Asian Continent" Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin stressed in a statement made during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Malaysia's prime minister. The Soviet Union's support for the initiative about creating zones of peace stems from the overall course of the Soviet foreign policy at ending the arms race, at widening the sphere of detente and spreading it to all areas of the world.

CARTER FLORIDA WIN NO SUPRISE; KENNEDY CAMP CLAIMS SUCCESS

LD220845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed report "United States: First Trial of Strength"from the "World Today" feature compiled by M. Rostarchuk]

[Text] The preliminary results of the 13 October Florida election of delegates to that state's Democratic Party convention have been summed up. President J. Carter has already secured the support of 518 delegates, while Senator E. Kennedy will be supported by 291 delegates. J. Carter's victory in Florida, where he had the support of the party machine of the state's Democratic Party organization, was no surprise. However, E. Kennedy's supporters maintain that they have also "achieved fantastic success" in Florida.

MORE ON DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

Denunciation of Visit

LD221239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Maj Yu. Gavrilov "Military-Political Commentary": "Voyage for Nefarious Purposes"]

[Text] Washington is keeping to a course of strengthening its military-political positions in the Asia and Pacific region. This course is accompanied by the further expansion and coordination of cooperation in the military sphere between the United States, Japan and South Korea.

New confirmation of this is provided by the visit which U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is to make to the Far East in a few days' time. First he will visit Seoul, where he will participate in a further round of American-South Korea military consultations. Then will come talks in Tokyo with officials including Prime Minister M. Ohira and G. Yamashita, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency.

This trip by the Pentagon chief continues a series of visits and contacts by leading Washington, Tokyo and Seoul politicians and military figures, which have recently become more frequent. Last June, for example, U.S. President J. Carter and the selfsame H. Brown paid official visits to Japan and South Korea. G. Yamashita in turn made trips to Seoul and the United States. Questions of the military-political situation in Asia, including the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions, have also been a topic of broad discussion during other meetings, particularly at the session of the Japanese-American Defense Coordinating Committee held in Honolulu in August. It discussed plans to extend the American military presence in Asia in the eighties and to knock together a tripartite alliance.

By all accounts, the question of new steps along the path of giving shape to this militarist alliance, of further extending tripartite military cooperation and accelerating military preparations by the United States and its allies in the Far East will be on the agenda at H. Brown's coming talks in Seoul and Tokyo. The United States, as is known, has halted the withdrawal of its troops from the Korean Peninsula while at the same time continuing to aid the buildup of the Pak Chong-hui regime's military potential. Following last November's adoption of the "Basic Principles of American-Japanese Cooperation in the Defense Sphere," observers point out, the alliance between Washington and Tokyo entered a new stage characterized by a broadening of cooperation between the two countries' armed forces and the dragging of Japan further into the orbit of Pentagon strategy in the Far East.

Commenting on H. Brown's visit to the Far East, many observers point here to one more circumstance of considerable importance: Namely, that the Pentagon chief's trip coincides with the ballyhoo which certain circles have recently raised in Japan over the so-called "Soviet military threat." Oil has been poured on the flames of this slanderous, hostile propaganda campaign against the USSR by Washington itself, which sent "information" to Japan about an "increased Soviet military presence" in the Kurile Islands, which belong to the USSR, and particularly on Shikotan Island, which is adjacent to the Japanese island of Hokkaido. The Japanese National Security Agency hastened to submit to the government a report concocted by Japanese and American intelligence services "on the reinforcement of the Soviet Armed Forces" in the islands of the south Kurile chain, which allegedly poses a "serious threat" to Japan. The Japanese Foreign Ministry also joined in the provocative ballyhoo. A "blue book" which it published on questions of diplomacy contains attacks on the Soviet Union and once again makes groundless territorial claims against the USSR.

Evidently, the head of the U.S. military department is also not averse to making his own contribution to this unseemly campaign. It is impossible not to note a report by the Japanese National Defense Agency that during his visit H. Brown will visit combat units of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" on the island of Hokkaido, deployed in direct proximity to the borders with the USSR. As Tokyo points out, these units are "the most important military units" in the island's defense.

Since there is no need for the U.S. defense secretary to visit the island of Hokkaido from the viewpoint of the direct interests of American-Japanese military cooperation, there is reason to believe that Washington intends to demonstrate by this step, albeit in an indirect form, U.S. support for those circles in Japan which have not abandoned territorial claims against the Soviet Union. These circles raise the issue of the return of the so-called "northern territories" and fan a hostile anti-Soviet campaign under cover of fabrications about a "Soviet military threat."

Japan's democratic public rightly regards H. Brown's coming trip as a voyage for nefarious purposes. Both the visit itself and the propaganda background against which it is being made attest to the desire to militarist circles to seek a dangerous fueling of tension in the Far East. Such actions are clearly aimed at undermining the interests of peace and security in this region and cannot fail to arouse decisive condemnation.

Rakhovetskiy Report

LD221532 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 22 October--TASS correspondent Gennadiy Rakhovetskiy reports:

"I acquainted myself with the troops stationed on Hokkaido because of the exceptional importance this region has for the United States as well as for Japan," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said during his tour of inspection in the northernmost island of the Japanese archipelago where he went during his 2-day visit to Japan. The Pentagon chief's interest in Hokkaido, which is located thousands of kilometers from the territory of the United States, is not accidental and is explainable primarily by the fact that the island is situated in direct proximity to the border with the Soviet Union. In talks with Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, Brown spoke in favor of a new increase in Japanese military spending.

U.S. ruling circles allot Japan a most important role in their global military strategy, employing it as an unsinkable aircraft-carrier. 140 American military bases and sites are located on the territory of the Japanese islands and 50,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed there. The American bases on Japanese soil are becoming a key component in the "quick response strategy" developed by the Pentagon, which is meant to be a tool of American imperialism to crush the revolutionary and national liberation movement and to intervene militarily in the domestic affairs of other countries.

On the basis of the Japanese-American security treaty the United States is increasingly involving Japan in its aggressive strategy and demanding an increase in Japan's military burden and an expansion of its armed forces. At the same time the United States is intensifying efforts to put together a triple militarist alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea. The ruling circles in Japan, ignoring public protest, are pushing through with militaristic preparations. The Japanese Communist Party notes that this dangerous policy is in direct contradiction to the vital interests of the Japanese people.

VIETNAM PROTESTS PRC DECLARING CHINA SEA 'DANGER ZONES'

LD222218 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 22, TASS--A representative of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made a statement here in protest against the fact that China proclaimed as "danger zones" four areas in the international waters of the South China Sea, including the area of the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam that were seized by Chinese naval forces in January, 1974.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the statement says, reaffirms sovereignty of Socialist Vietnam over the Paracel Islands and accused the Chinese authorities of violating international law concerning free flight of air transport of countries concerned over international waters. The establishment of "four danger zones" by China is illegal, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will not recognize them, the statement says.

Bangkok, October 22, TASS--It was announced here that the banning by Beijing of flights over the Paracel Islands will make the air route between Bangkok and Hong Kong 320 kilometres longer. Expenditures for each flight will increase on an average by 5,000 dollars.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE AGREEMENT SIGNED ON PHOTOGRAPHY FROM SPACE

LD201320 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] On Friday a Soviet-Vietnamese agreement was signed here in Moscow on the study of Vietnam from space for national economy purposes. Photographs taken by Soviet cosmonauts will be made use of. The agreement will be implemented within the framework of the scientific engineering cooperation plan, the basis of which was laid 20 years back.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA--Moscow, October 19, TASS--Nikolay Sudarikov has been appointed ambassador from the USSR to Australia. He is to replace at this post Aleksandr Basov who has been relieved of his duties as ambassador in connection with his transfer to another job. Nikolay Sudarikov was born in 1913 and graduated from Moscow Institute of Law. He has been in diplomatic service since 1956. He held important positions in the central apparatus of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, and abroad. In 1967-1974, he was ambassador of the USSR to the DPRK. Beginning with 1974, he was head of the South-Asian Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Nikolay Sudarikov is married and has two daughters. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD]

KIRILENKO, NEMETH SPEAK AT BUDAPEST BUS PLANT RALLY

LD221501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general headlines "Fraternal Cohesion"]

[Text] Budapest, 18 October--In Hungary the capital's Ikarusz plant is rightly called one of the pioneers of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. Europe's largest bus production enterprise maintains close contacts with the workers, engineers and designers of our country--the main purchaser of its comfortable vehicles.

Today representatives of Budapest's working people gathered here for a Hungarian-Soviet friendship meeting devoted to the friendly visit to Hungary by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Opening the meeting, L. Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, stressed that the two countries' parties and peoples are linked by indestructible ties of friendship.

K. Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. He emphasized that Hungarian-Soviet friendship has historical roots and that its life-giving force lies in the common aspirations and interests of the two countries' parties and peoples and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This friendship began with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It has strengthened in joint struggle and embraces our daily routine as well as our holidays.

The speaker noted that Hungarian-Soviet cooperation is developing dynamically and that relations between the two states' parties and peoples are unclouded. The main sources for this are the principled internationalist policy of the CPSU and MSZMP and the fact that the Soviet people are building a communist society and the Hungarian people a developed socialist society.

The leaders of the two parties, above all Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar, set an example and play an outstanding role in strengthening the indestructible friendship and developing cooperation. The recent visit to our country by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who enjoys the profound respect of working people in Hungary, gave new impetus to the development of relations of fraternity. The reception given to the envoys of the land of the soviets and the results of the talks demonstrated to the whole world our indestructible friendship and unity.

K. Nemeth spoke of the Soviet Union's tremendous services in safeguarding world peace. The proposals which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev advanced in his speech at the jubilee celebrations in Berlin are a wonderful new manifestation of the USSR's peace policy, he stressed. They serve to limit the arms race.

A.P. Kirilenko was welcomed by prolonged applause when he addressed the meeting.

This meeting with you, the representatives of the working people of Budapest--the capital of fraternal socialist Hungary--gives me sincere joy, he said.

First, allow me to convey to you and through you all Hungarian working people the most heartfelt greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who recalls with great warmth his meetings on Hungarian soil. Allow me also to convey to you fraternal greetings from Soviet people, and wishes for prosperity and happiness for the Hungarian people and for great successes in building a developed socialist society.

Soviet people are frequent guests of your wonderful Budapest and beautiful Hungary. I have also had occasion to visit your country, and on each occasion you see for yourself how significant the changes taking place here are and how much will and persistence in labor, how much love for your motherland you Hungarians have displayed to make it a flourishing socialist land confidently marching forward.

The remarkable qualities of your people and their working class--lofty patriotism and internationalism, industriousness and purposefulness--are graphically demonstrated now that preparation for the coming 12th MSZMP Congress has been launched throughout the republic and competition is building up to mark this major event in your country's life.

We in the Soviet Union, A.P. Kirilenko noted, are well acquainted with the Ikarusz plant--one of people's Hungary's leading enterprises.

We share your pride that over the past decade your plant has become one of the largest bus production enterprises in Europe. It is pleasant for us to realize that its success is connected not least with the very close cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet specialists, and that Ikarusz buses contain a share of the labor of the Soviet people who mine the ore and coal, who smelt the steel and aluminum, and who produce the components and units which make up your vehicles.

Assessing highly fraternal socialist Hungary's achievements, A.P. Kirilenko stressed: Everyone who visits your country can see for himself the high prestige which the MSZMP enjoys among the broadest people's masses. We Soviet people understand this well. After all, everything in which your country rightly takes pride today became possible thanks to the skillful leadership of the MSZMP and its Central Committee headed by our great friend Comrade Janos Kadar, that remarkable son of his fatherland, ardent patriot and internationalist, and eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement. It was the MSZMP which rallied the Hungarian nation to pursue a single goal. It was the party which clearly expressed the people's interests and aspirations, leading them in socialist building.

Socialism has powerful forces capable of surmounting obstacles. These forces are above all the free labor of a people united in their purposefulness and closely rallied around the Communist Party. There is also the fraternal, constantly developing cooperation of the socialist states. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev spoke well of this at the recent festivities in Berlin devoted to the GDR's 30th anniversary. We can all remember his words: "The experience of our collaboration in all spheres is a convincing example of the invincible strength of socialist solidarity, and our common will is to insure that this continues to be so."

This unbending will lies at the basis of the CPSU's and MSZMP's joint efforts. We assess highly Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, which now covers virtually all the main spheres of life. We are rightly proud of our peoples' internationalist traditions and constantly rely on them. We in the motherland of October will never forget that the Hungarian internationalists fought selflessly on the fronts of the Civil War in Russia. We will never forget the revolutionary exploit of your country's working people who proclaimed the Hungarian Soviet Republic in the legendary year of 1919. In just the same way Soviet people are well aware that the memory of the feat accomplished by the Soviet servicemen who liberated Hungary from fascism lives on Hungarian soil. [paragraph continues]

The labor competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October initiated by the "Red Csepel" workers was a graphic manifestation of international comradeship. Ultimately it developed into a new form of socialist competition whose significance has extended beyond national borders.

The joint statement on the further development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and the USSR and Hungary signed by Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar during the Soviet party and government delegation's visit to Hungary was a living testimony to our peoples' constantly enriching internationalist practice. It contains a detailed program of joint action in all the most important spheres of social life and will help to strengthen the might of our countries and the socialist community as a whole.

Little time has elapsed since the adoption of the statement. Nevertheless, it is already obvious that relations between our countries have become even closer and richer. This has also been promoted by the results of the jubilee 33d CEMA session which not only summed up the results of the fraternal states' 30-year cooperation but also opened the way to the implementation of long-term, targeted programs.

Speaking of the fruitful nature of the relations between the USSR and Hungary, A. P. Kirilenko particularly stressed the role of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and its activists who, while following the dictates of their hearts, are performing great and noble work. These are people who forge friendship from the tough alloy of mutual sympathy, trust and respect between our peoples.

A. P. Kirilenko went on to give an account of how the Soviet people are working to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and of the plans for the 10th 5-Year period. Tremendous work has been done in this period. The changes which have taken place in the country are considerable. Having noted the achievements of industry, agriculture and construction, he stressed that economic growth is creating a real foundation for the steady enhancement of the people's living standards. Approximately four-fifths of the national income obtained during the current 5-year plan so far has gone toward the people's well being, including expenditure on housing and sociocultural construction.

All this is convincing confirmation that our party's policy is a policy for the people and in the name of the people. It is precisely for this reason that all classes and strata of our society are rallied so closely around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, whose entire work has for 15 years now been directed by that loyal Leninist, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We see the inviolable unity of the party and their purposeful, creative and constructive efforts as the guarantee of further successes in our continuing progress along the road toward communism.

What I have said does not mean that we are living in a society where there are no problems, difficulties or shortcomings. In drawing up plans for the long term our party strives to find optimum solutions to problems that arise. Work is now in progress in the country on the drafts for the next 5-year plan and main directions for economic development up to 1990. Special attention is being devoted to building up the capacities of the fuel and energy complex. At Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's initiative a profound, scientifically substantiated program is being drawn up for many years to come for the development of the power industry and also for the development of other economic links which are of vital importance to the country: Transport, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, chemicals and sectors producing consumer goods.

Major steps have also been taken in improving the running of the national economy. Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government recently adopted resolutions aimed at improving planning and intensifying the impact of the economic mechanism and at resolving cardinal problems of the socialist economy.

While attaching paramount significance to economic development, our party is consistently solving a number of fundamental questions connected with improving socialist democracy and the ideological-political education of Soviet people. We regard the enhancement of the soviets' role and the galvanization of the labor collectives and also, of course, their militant nuclei--the primary party organizations--as stepping up the broadest working masses' conscious influence on all our society's affairs.

Jointly solving many major tasks of communist and socialist creation, A.P. Kirilenko continued, our parties and countries approach all the most important questions of international politics as friends and kindred spirits. Firm determination to continue jointly to implement a genuinely peace-loving socialist foreign policy was confirmed during the recent visit to Hungary by a Soviet party and government delegation. It was convincingly demonstrated once again during the recent celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR --the first socialist state on German soil.

From the rostrum of Berlin's Palace of the Republic an exceptionally important foreign policy initiative launched by L.I. Brezhnev went out to the whole world. This initiative sets an example of good will and shows a sincere desire and a real opportunity to substantially weaken military confrontation in Europe. It is a question of our readiness to reduce, in comparison with the present level, the number of medium-range nuclear facilities deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union, provided of course that additional medium-range nuclear facilities are not deployed in West Europe. It is a question of the decision to reduce unilaterally the numerical strength of Soviet troops and military equipment in central Europe, adopted after consultations with the Warsaw Pact member states. Moreover, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech contains a number of concrete proposals aimed at the further expansion of confidence-building measures in the European Continent.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech produced very widespread repercussions and fervent approval in the fraternal socialist countries and in all corners of the world. The peoples expect a constructive response from those governments to which the Soviet proposals are addressed above all.

Mention should also be made of yet another initiative by the Soviet Union launched at the 34th UN General Assembly Session. I mean the proposal "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations." It clearly shows our country's unchanged desire for equitable and sovereign relations with all states without exception.

The most important foreign policy steps implemented in the most recent period confirm again and again the consistency of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. These provide graphic evidence of the outstanding significance of the CPSU's international activity for the future of mankind, and the tireless and purposeful way in which our party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are struggling for the cause of world peace. These steps are an example which the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community countries are setting to all world states.

The struggle against the arms race and for disarmament is the true path toward eliminating the danger of the outbreak of a new world war. As is known, an important milestone on this path was the Vienna meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter.

Noting that the entry into force of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II) would be a major step in restraining the nuclear arms race, A.P. Kirilenko said that there are forces in the United States which are striving to create additional difficulties in Soviet-American relations and to link the treaty's ratification with questions which have nothing to do with it.

As for the Soviet Union's position, this is extremely clear: We are for the SALT II treaty and for its ratification in the form in which it was signed in Vienna. After the treaty's entry into force our country is prepared to discuss the possibility of limiting not only intercontinental arms but other types too, with, of course, strict observance of the principle of equal security for the sides.

In Budapest quite recently, at a session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee, an initiative was put forward on convening a political-level conference with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada. We regard this conference as a suitable venue for the discussion of a wide range of military detente measures in Europe.

Next year it will be 25 years since the socialist countries were forced, in response to the creation of the NATO bloc by imperialist states, to adopt the decision on the formation of the Warsaw Pact organization. It is clear to everyone capable of looking at the facts without prejudice that in the 25 years of this organization's existence imperialist inventions on the threat which the Warsaw Pact allegedly represents for peace have been entirely refuted. The socialist community is everywhere, together with peace-loving forces, on the side of peoples fighting for independence, freedom and social progress. We are everywhere against reactionary, aggressive and expansionist forces, whatever mask they may hide behind. As genuine internationalists, the working people of the Soviet Union and Hungary are in solidarity with the courageous peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Particular concern is aroused in the socialist community countries and among all the peace-loving public by the foreign policy of the Beijing leadership, which is alining itself increasingly closely with the reactionary circles of imperialist states. This policy constitutes a serious danger to the cause of peace. While operating from principled positions and giving a class assessment to Beijing's hegemonist line, the Soviet Union has always expressed its readiness to live in peace and friendship with the Chinese people and maintain normal interstate relations with the PRC, but not, of course, at the expense of third countries' interests. This has been clearly indicated in statements by our government. The USSR is prepared to hold constructive talks with China, and it was with this intention that we embarked on the talks which began recently.

Peace and social progress, A.P. Kirilenko said in conclusion, are indivisible. Precisely this approach is the basis of our joint international course. For the sake of implementing it we communist internationalists will continue to promote the deepening of collaboration between the fraternal countries. We are firmly convinced that the force of our international influence and the success of the peace policy depend to a great extent on achievements in communist and socialist building and on the firmness of our position--a position of mutual trust and sincerity, joint action and fraternal cohesion.

To applause from those present, A.P. Kirilenko gave the collective of the Ikarusz plant the gift of a portrait of V.I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The speeches by Comrades K. Nemeth and A.P. Kirilenko were listened to with great attention and were repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

The meeting was a shining demonstration of fraternal Hungarian-Soviet friendship and loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of building socialism and communism.

A.P. Kirilenko had a talk with economic and party leaders at the plant and visited its shops.

SOVIET, YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD TALKS

LD221408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today there were talks in the USSR Supreme Soviet between chairmen of chambers and chairmen of standing commissions of chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and members of the delegation of Yugoslav parliamentarians headed by Markovic, Chairman of the Yugoslav Assembly. The guests were acquainted with the structure and work of the supreme organ of state power and with the USSR Constitution. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, noted that further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations is in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and is an aid to peace and security in Europe and the whole world. Markovic expressed profound gratitude for the opportunity offered to get to know the life of Soviet people. [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia at 2030 GMT on 22 October 1979 adds: The Yugoslav parliamentarians also had talks today with Ignatiy Novikov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the organizational committee of the 1980 Olympic Games. The guests toured a series of Olympic installations.]

GDR'S HAGER ENDS VISIT, SEEN OFF BY DEMICHEV

LD191454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A GDR delegation headed by Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, left Moscow for home today. The German friends had taken part in the GDR culture days devoted to the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials.

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS CSSR YOUTH DELEGATION

LD222255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in Kiev today between Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and a delegation of the Czechoslovak League of Socialist Youth. Note was taken of the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and the importance of bringing up young people in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

CSSR TRANSPORT MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

LD221405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 12 October CSSR Transport Minister V. Blazek arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of B.P. Bugayev, USSR Minister of Civil Aviation. That same day talks took place between a USSR Civil Aviation Ministry delegation and the CSSR Transport Ministry delegation. Ways of broadening bilateral aviation cooperation and socialist economic integration were outlined.

PRAVDA REPORTS ECEVIT'S FALL, WEIGHS TURKEY'S PROBLEMS

LD221115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Filippov "Commentator's Column": "Reasons for Defeat"]

[Text] Ankara--The partial elections to the Grand National Assembly held in Turkey have resulted in a new correlation of political forces in parliament. In the Meclisi (lower house) the ruling Republican People's Party [RPP], which was in a coalition with a group of "independent deputies," has lost its majority. This coalition now has only 220 seats. The rightwing opposition headed by the RPP's chief rival--the Justice Party, which succeeded in returning all five of its representatives to the Meclisi--now has 227 seats and a majority. The RPP has also lost its majority in the upper house--the Senate, one-third of which was up for reelection. Under these conditions the government headed by RPP leader B. Ecevit has decided to resign.

Explaining the reasons for the RPP's defeat, political commentators point out that this party, which has been in power since January 1978, was unable to surmount the serious financial and economic difficulties inherited from previous governments. Serious harm has been done to Turkey by following the prescriptions of the IMF, whose policy is contrary to the country's interests. The economic situation has continued to deteriorate. The Turkish lira has undergone an 80-percent devaluation compared with the main currencies of other capitalist states. Food prices have risen 90 percent. A fuel shortage is being felt everywhere.

Unemployment has continued to grow and reached approximately 3 million, which is 17 percent of the country's able-bodied population. Turkey's foreign debt is in excess of $10 billion. The RPP's assurances that it would liquidate vestiges of feudalism in the countryside and promote the unification of peasant farms into cooperatives remained on paper. Nor were its promises to broaden democratic rights and freedoms fulfilled.

It is impossible not to recall that after the RPP government acceded to power American military bases were reopened on the country's territory, deliveries of American weapons to Turkey were resumed, and its ties with the NATO bloc were appreciably strengthened. Progressive press organs repeatedly criticized the RPP's position, pointing out that the country's return to NATO's militarist bosom is contrary to Turkey's interests and does not help to develop its relations with socialist states.

Broad circles of the Turkish public are troubled by the question: What will the new coalition government be like, and will it be able to cope with the complex problems facing the country?

FRG TRANSFER OF 3 BRIGADES TO NATO SEEN AS MORE THAN STRUCTURAL CHANGE

LD200336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] General Poeppel, commander of the land forces of the West German Bundeswehr, has announced that the FRG Army will shortly place at the disposal of NATO 36 brigades. Hitherto, the Bundeswehr's contribution to the NATO Allied Armed Forces has been limited to 33 brigades. Our commentator Viktor Levin notes: General Poeppel tried to give the impression that it was merely a matter of structural changes in the West German Bundeswehr. The new brigades, he said, will be smaller in numerical strength, and the number of Bundeswehr soldiers at NATO's disposal remains the same. But diplomacy, in the sense of knowing how to put up a smokescreen, is clearly foreign to the general.

Despite the fact that his task was to present the new decision in the most inoffensive light, Poeppel could not refrain from the very characteristic admission that the increase in the number of brigades leads to a raising of their combat capability. Besides, even people with little experience of military affairs know that to increase the numerical strength of a formation is not a very difficult matter if there is a staff and a sufficient number of officers.

One need not doubt that the decision of the Bundeswehr command is part and parcel of the efforts of NATO--that main military tool of imperialism--directed at changing the balance of power [sootnosheniye sil] in Europe. Speaking in Berlin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev exposed the plans of the NATO militarists, whose aim is to undermine the present balance of power and gain one-sided advantages. A decisive role in implementing these plans is meant to be played by the deployment in Western Europe of just under 600 new U.S. strategic missiles. But the missiles are not the whole story. At the same time, active efforts are being made for a qualitative increase in combat capacities. Thus, in the next few years, it is intended to equip the armies with about 9,000 new-model tanks, which exceed the combat capability of existing tanks by 150-200 percent. In the realization of these plans too, the FRG will play one of the first fiddles. At the factories of the firm Krauss-Maffei, production of the latest Leopard-2 tanks has already begun. The West German militarists pin special hopes on the deployment on FRG territory of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles. Reports have already been published in the press of the possible transfer by the United States of the technology of the production of cruise missiles to their West German allies. This could mean that there are plans for the concealed armament of the FRG with strategic weapons.

There is full justification for the conclusion that the NATO command and the West German militarists are acting jointly. As General Poeppel asserts, NATO greatly appreciates the decision to put 36 brigades at its disposal. But the FRG itself--or rather, its militarist circles--expects, as payment for increasing its contribution, to gain access to the latest nuclear missile weaponry. That there are forces in the FRG thirsting for a share in such weapons in order to be able to dictate their will to the other states of Western Europe, there can be no doubt.

VATCHENKO, NOVIKOV ATTEND SPANISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD221403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] Juan Antonio Samaranch, Spanish ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a reception 12 October to mark a national holiday.

The reception was attended on the Soviet side by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

ITALIAN CP DIRECTORATE MEMBER CERVETTI VISITS USSR

LD221409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Ties Developing"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party Comrade Cervetti, member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate, has visited the Soviet Union and delivered reports at USSR Academy of Sciences research institutes on Italy's economic and social situation.

'JOINT SOVIET-SYRIAN COMMUNIQUE' ISSUED ON AL-ASAD VISIT

LD221109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 79 Morning Edition pp 1, 4 LD

[Text of Joint Soviet-Syrian Communique]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR), was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 15 through 18 October 1979.

During the visit talks took place between A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign Minister; D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense Minister; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the SAR, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddah, member of the Ba'th Party Command, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and SAR foreign minister, G. Saddiqni, member of the Ba'th Party Command; M. Talas, member of the Ba'th Party Command and SAR defense minister; Z. Mashariqah, member of the Ba'th Party Command and SAR minister of education.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.L. Yukhin, USSR ambassador to the SAR, Yu. V. Firsov, aide to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and O.A. Grinevskiy, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Near Eastern Countries Section.

On the Syrian side--D. Ni'mah, member of the progressive National Front Central Command; G. Huraniyah, minister of state for planning affairs; J. al-Kafri, SAR ambassador to the USSR and A. Nashabah, director of the Eastern Europe Department of the SAR Foreign Ministry.

In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding the sides had a thorough and fruitful exchange of opinions on questions of the further development of Soviet-Syrian relations, the Near East situation, ways of establishing just and lasting peace in this region and several other international problems of mutual interest.

During the talks special attention was paid to the dangerous development of events in the Near East. The Soviet Union and Syria resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded with active U.S. participation as an act aimed against the rights and fundamental interests of all Arab countries and peoples. They note that under cover of this treaty Israel is continuing to pursue a policy of expansion and aggression with regard to neighboring Arab countries, and imperialist circles are trying to expand their military-political presence in the Near East.

The USSR and SAR are convinced that the Egyptian leadership's capitulationist course and the separate treaty it has concluded with Israel are hindering the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East and are causing serious harm to the struggle of the Arab and African peoples for national liberation and the consolidation of their independence. The sides reaffirmed that they categorically reject the path of separate deals and resolutely oppose UN involvement in any form in the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The sides resolutely condemn the talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States on so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians as an attempt to prevent implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine and in fact to perpetuate Israel's occupation of the Arab lands it seized in 1967, including its annexation of the eastern part of Jerusalem, and also the repressions, racial discrimination and desecration of Arab historical and cultural values, the oppression of the Arab population on these territories, the creation of Israeli settlements there, and other unlawful actions on the occupied territories.

The Soviet Union and Syria reaffirm their determination to continue jointly the struggle to achieve a just all-embracing Near East settlement. For this it is essential to secure the complete withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and also the Palestinians' right to return to their homes in accordance with existing UN decisions.

The sides are convinced that only the rejection of the capitulationist policy of separate deals will open the way for such an all-embracing settlement on the basis of the collective efforts of all sides involved, including the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs.

During the talks the USSR and the SAR expressed satisfaction at the consolidation of the Arab states' cohesion and unity of action on the common platform of condemning the separate treaty and resolutely struggling against the capitulationist course and the intrigues of Zionism and imperialism and for the attainment of a just peace. In this connection note was made of the important role of Pan-Arab conferences, including the one in Baghdad, whose decisions are the basis for the Arabs' coordinated action in defense of their legitimate rights and interests and against the capitulationist policy of separate deals.

The Soviet side assessed highly Syria's principled position on questions of a Near East settlement and its contribution to consolidating the unity of action of the Arab states. The Syrian side expressed thanks to the USSR and the other socialist community countries for their unvarying support for the Arab peoples' just struggle for the liberation of the territories occupied by Israel, the restoration of their legitimate rights and the achievement of the Arabs' unity. It stressed the need for the Soviet Union's participation in a Near East settlement at all its stages.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and Syria noted the importance of the further all-round consolidation of the Arab states' friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries--which wholly accords with the interests of strengthening the Arab countries' independence and security. They stated that they would continue to rebuff any attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship.

Having examined the situation in Lebanon, the sides again condemned the unceasing aggression by Israel, which enjoys the support of imperialist forces, in southern Lebanon during which the peaceful Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees are being killed and driven out, Israel's overt interference in that country's internal affairs and the attempts to step up tension and provoke a split in the Lebanese state. The USSR and Syria advocate the immediate cessation of Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon.

They reaffirmed their determination to promote the normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of insuring its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The sides advocate consolidation of the Lebanese Government's legitimate authority over the country's entire territory and observance of the legitimate rights of the Palestine resistance movement in Lebanon.

The two sides voiced the conviction that the further consolidation of friendship and close cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Syria is of enduring significance for their fundamental interests and is an important factor in achieving an all-embracing Near East settlement. The sides will continue to strengthen in every possible way the relations of fruitful mutually advantageous cooperation between them and steadily to steer the principled course enshrined in the joint Soviet-Syrian statement signed by L. I. Brezhnev and H. al-Asad in Moscow 13 April 1974.

In this connection they noted the special importance of the meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Syria, which have assumed a regular manner and are making a fundamental contribution to defining the general directions of the continuing development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The sides also pronounced themselves in favor of broadening contacts and consultations at other levels.

Examining the state of Soviet-Syrian relations, the sides noted with satisfaction their steady development and deepening in political, economic, cultural and other fields.

The USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic will continue to attach paramount significance to strengthening the political relations between them, taking into account their importance for the development of the whole complex of bilateral cooperation.

The sides expressed the desire to further develop and expand friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party. Rating highly the economic cooperation between the two countries and its stable nature, the sides noted the fact that it is being implemented in key sectors of Syria's economy and especially in the development of power and electrification, the oil industry, transport, irrigation and other sectors of the Syrian Arab Republic's national economy.

Both sides reaffirmed the desire to further develop mutually advantageous economic cooperation and in this connection satisfaction was expressed at the results of the fourth session of the Soviet-Syrian Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which took place in Moscow this October.

During the talks there was a discussion of questions of further assistance from the Soviet Union to Syria in strengthening its defense potential, and relevant decisions were adopted. The sides confirmed their readiness to continue cooperation in this sphere.

During the exchange of opinions on key international problems, the leaders of the Soviet Union and Syria noted the broad coincidence of their views. Note was taken of the coincidence of their views on the need to continue efforts aimed at consolidating peace and the security of the peoples, at disarmament, at deepening international detente and at extending it to all regions of the world. The Syrian side declared that the proposals contained in L. I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech of 6 October 1979 are confirmation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and its sincere desire to deepen the process of detente and to create an atmosphere for new international relations based on respect for the people's rights.

The sides stressed the need to further deepen the alliance between the forces of world socialism and the national liberation movement in the struggle for peace and international security, for the freedom and independence of the peoples and for their liberation from foreign occupation and racial oppression.

They stated their desire to develop and strengthen solidarity among the natural allies in this struggle--the socialist community countries, the nonalined and developing countries and all progressive forces.

The sides confirmed the importance of implementing the principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including those relating to the Mediterranean Sea and providing for a close link between security on the European Continent and security in the Mediterranean region. Their implementation must be furthered by holding in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere the meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the All-European Conference, which meeting is to be held in Madrid in 1980.

The sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for national independence and social progress. In this connection the sides rated highly the nonalined movement's role in the search for a solution to contemporary international problems and stated their high appraisal of the decisions and positive results of the sixth conference of nonalined states in Havana, which strengthened the movement's international prestige and which are aimed at supporting the people's consistent struggle for their liberation and socioeconomic progress.

The sides reaffirmed the need to definitively eliminate racial discrimination and apartheid in the Near East, Africa or anywhere. They condemned the imperialist powers' interference in African states' affairs and their attempts to halt the progression of the African peoples along the path of national liberation and social progress and they declared their support for the legitimate struggle being waged by the liberation movements in Namibia, Zimbabwe and southern Africa. The Soviet Union and Syria believe that the genuine independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia can be insured only as a result of the complete and unconditional transfer of full power to the genuine representatives of the peoples of those countries in the form of the Patriotic Front and the Southwest African People's Organization.

The sides came out in favor of further enhancing the United Nations' effectiveness in strengthening peace and international security on the basis of strict observance by all states of the aims and principles of the UN Charter. The great significance of the Soviet Union's proposals submitted at the 34th UN General Assembly Session "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations" was emphasized.

The sides also confirmed the need to continue international efforts aimed at creating a new international economic order on the basis of justice and equality in economic relations. They expressed support for the efforts which the developing states are making in the matter of economic liberation and of implementing complete sovereignty over their own natural resources and utilizing them in the interests of their peoples' progress and prosperity.

The Soviet and Syrian sides expressed satisfaction with the results of President H. al-Asad's visit. They regard the accords reached as a considerable contribution to strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Syrian peoples and expanding Soviet-Syrian cooperation. President H. al-Asad expressed gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality accorded him and his accompanying delegation in the Soviet Union. He conveyed an invitation to L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers to visit the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

DAYAN'S RESIGNATION CLIMAX TO LEADERSHIP'S DIFFERENCES

LD221844 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 22, TASS--The resignation of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan touched off a far-reaching political crisis in Israel and calls in question the further existence of the whole cabinet formed by the coalition of right-wing parties. A number of political figures have already demanded the resignation of the Begin government and the holding of early parliamentary elections to end the government crisis.

Dayan's withdrawal from the government headed by leader of the extremist Likud block, Begin, has climaxed the extremely sharp differences tearing the Israeli political leadership apart. It is also a result of the deep socioeconomic crisis, which has particularly aggravated over the two years of the stay in power of the present cabinet. Inflation reaching 100 per cent a year, incessant strikes of the working people, that are evidence of the failure of the government's socioeconomic policy, mass demonstrations against the course for expanding the Israeli colonialization of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector, the impasse at the talks on the so-called "Palestinian" autonomy with Egypt are only some manifestations of this crisis.

The essence of the differences between Dayan and other cabinet members was that while completely sharing in Israel's expansionist strategy the former foreign minister was at the same time an advocate of more "flexible" methods of pursuance of this course. Dayan believes that the methods suggested by him can more effectively ensure the attainment both of Israel's expansionist objectives as a whole and the direct objective of Tel Aviv consisting in trying to bar the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs from participation in the settlement of the Palestinian problem and driving a wedge in relations between PLO and the population of the occupied lands.

MOSHE DAYAN REMAINS HAWK DESPITE RESIGNATION

LD222335 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Raphael Arutyunov]

[Text] A great uproar has been raised about the resignation of Moshe Dayan from his post as Israeli foreign minister. The cause of the uproar is due to the fact that his resignation came after he had approved the decision of the Israeli Government to take possession of the Arab territories--the well-known decision which caused a storm of indignation in the Arab world and elsewhere. The overwhelming majority of the states at the United Nations have often criticized the flagrant colonization of Arab tertitories and the continuous oppression of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories by the occupiers. It goes without saying that in his capacity as the foreign minister, Moshe Dayan knows this full well. Naturally while in his post he wished to avoid certain unnecessary difficulties as a result of the inflexible policy of Begin's government. Add to this the fact that Moshe Dayan wanted to show flexibility, to change the existing impression that he is very inflexible; but no more and no less.

Naturally it is not at all because he is interested in the Palestinians, as some people in Washington and Cairo are trying to portray the matter. With regard to the Palestinians, Dayan had been and continues to be a hawk, rejecting all the rights of the Palestinians. It is Dayan who said that the West Bank will remain Israeli forever. He was the one who elaborated that the so-called administrative autonomy applies to the inhabitants and not to the land--or in other words this land will remain Israel's and will not be returned to the Arabs.

This is Dayan's explanation. How can one talk at this point about his concern for the Palestinians? It is obvious that Dayan's differences with Begin's government are not about the essence of the Israeli policy and its aims in the occupied Arab territories and in the Palestinian question, but about the methods of achieving this policy and its aims.

HUSAYN MEETING WITH SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION REPORTED

LD230934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Here is a report from Amman: King Husayn of Jordan has received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During the conversation King Husayn gave a high assessment of the position of Soviet Union and its efforts to consolidate peace throughout the world. He emphasized the important role of the USSR in the deepening of international detente, the cause of achieving a just settlement in the Middle East and the support for the all-Arab struggle to insure the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

IRANIAN PRESS REPORTS ON SITUATION IN KORDESTAN CITED

LD222023 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 22, TASS--Fierce fighting is continuing in Iranian Kordestan between Kurdish rebels fighting for national autonomy and government troops. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper Tehran TIMES, acting governor of Mahabad, Jawad Fazeli said that the city has been a scene of fierce fighting for every house and every street in the course of recent days. Army units have retreated from the city and taken up positions in the mountains near the town. Acting against the guerrillas are chiefly the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution". The guerrillas are in control of a greater part of the town. They have occupied schools and other buildings. All roads leading to the town are closed to traffic. As a result of the economic and military blockade of several days, the town has no food and fuel. The Kurdish question, Fazeli stressed, cannot be resolved through force. He stressed the necessity of finding political ways for resolving this problem. According to the governor, it is impossible now even to estimate approximately the losses of both sides in the town. But the newspaper points out that by far more than 74 persons have been killed there in street fighting, contrary to what was officially reported earlier.

Parents of schoolchildren and teachers of Mahabad's educational establishments addressed a message to Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. In the message published in the newspaper ETTELA'AT they demanded the withdrawal from Mahabad of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" and turning over the functions of keeping order in the town to the local population.

According to the newspaper BAMBAD, a no less tense situation remains in Sanandaj and Bukan, where schools, shops and offices are closed, and the population is holding arms in hand demonstrations of protest against the actions of the central government and demands satisfaction of its national rights. The newspaper ETTELA'AT has also published a statement by the "Movement in Defence of the Islamic Revolution" stressing the urgent need to resolve the Kurdish problem through peaceful political talks. It is only this way, the statement says, that this question can be resolved.

Ayatollah Khomeyni met in Qom yesterday with Prime Minister M. Bazargan and members of his cabinet. The meeting, as the newspaper BAMBAD reports, covered important problems of the country and particularly the situation in Kordestan. The newspaper Tehran TIMES points out that Bazargan handed to Khomeyni the peace proposals by Kurdish political and religious figures, with whom Minister of State D. Foruhar had held talks earlier.

USSR TO AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF IRANIAN POWER STATION

LD222240 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 22, TASS--An Iranian delegation held successful talks with Soviet representatives on questions of further economic cooperation between the two countries, Iran's Minister of Energy Abbas Taj said in interview to the newspaper BAMDAD upon his return from the Soviet Union. He said that at the talks in Moscow it was, specifically, decided to start with Soviet assistance the construction of a power station Isfahan with a capacity of 800 megawatt.

It is planned to build a station next to the Isfahan metallurgical complex built with Soviet participation. The power station will provide electricity for industrial projects and for numerous populated localities of the region.

OMAN-EGYPT TALKS LINKED WITH U.S. PLANS IN GULF

LD222355 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 22, TASS--A special envoy of the puppet regime in Oman, 'Umar az-Zawawi, has arrived in Egypt. All Cairo newspapers today report his meeting with the Egyptian vice-president, Mubarak. Thought the reports make no mention of the issues discussed during the meeting, the aim of the mission by the personal advisor to Sultan Qabus is no secret. Political sources note that Az-Zawawi arrived on the Nile to continue consultations on strengthening military cooperation between Oman and Egypt.

It is also noted that such consultations have been held regularly over the recent months and are becoming ever-more intensive. Mubarak visited Oman at the end of September. After that Deputy Prime-Minister of Oman responsible for the Defence and Security Matters, Fahar ibn Taymur al Bu Sa'id, visited Cairo. And now, only a fortnight later, another round of talks is taking place.

Observers point out to the fact that such frequent visits by high-ranking Egyptian and Oman officials are taking place against the background of continued provocative manoeuvres by Western imperialist circles, and by the United States first of all, over the Persian Gulf. The intensified suspicious activity by imperialist circles is taking place in the area in the conditions when Pentagon is making open declarations of the availability of its plans of direct military interference in the area under the false pretext of "protection of oil resources." The apparent strengthening of the military Cairo-Muscat axis demonstrates that Arab reactionary regimes are playing an important role in the implementation of these aggressive plans. It is noteworthy in this connection that Washington is sparing no resources to arm its Middle-East allies. It is well known that a program of military aid of 1,500 million dollars has already been approved and promised to Egypt. The Qabus regime will also get its share. For example, Pentagon, some (?while) ago, declared its intention to supply Oman with 250 side-winder missiles, while the Arab press reported the arrival in Oman of the first group of U. S. military experts.

CHARDZHOU OBKOM CHIEF RESPONDS TO COMPLAINTS

LD221327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Article by R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhouskiy Turkmenistan CP Obkom: under the rubric "PRAVDA Has Spoken. What Has Been Done?": "Developing Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] The article "To Whom is Criticism Directed?", published in PRAVDA on 15 April, was discussed at an enlarged session of the Turkmenistan CP Obkom Bureau, with the participation of first secretaries of the party gorkom and raykoms. The criticism contained in the newspaper item was acknowledged as correct. Organizational measures were outlined in order to eliminate the shortcomings which were revealed in the style and methods of work of the obkom and other party committees in the oblast. The article was also examined at sessions of the Chardzhou Gorkom Bureau and of all the party raykoms.

What concrete action has been taken as a result? PRAVDA justly noted the low standard of criticism and self-criticism in the party's Farabskiy Raykom and in the rayon's primary party organizations. This issue has been monitored by the obkom since August 1978 when the practice of preparing for and holding party meetings in the party organizations of Farabskiy Rayon was studied. The obkom bureau pointed out at that time to the raykom leadership the serious shortcomings in the development of criticism and self-criticism and the poor consideration of communists' critical remarks, requests and suggestions. However, a check on the progress of implementation of the party obkom resolution showed that the raykom had not drawn the relevant conclusions. Serious shortcomings in the activity of the primary party organizations and the party raykom were allowed to occur for the most part through the fault of the chief of the organizational section, M. Achilov. He has now been relieved of his duties.

In the article, just mention was made of the delayed building of a cattle-breeding complex at Farabskiy Rayon's Frunze Kolkhoz. The reason for this was the inaccurate execution of the project for roofing the cowshed. The Oblemezhkolkhozstroy (oblast interkholkhoz construction organisation) Council has eliminated this shortcoming and now the complex has been commissioned.

PRAVDA justly noted shortcomings in the style and methods of work of the party's oblast committee. The obkom plenum, which examined the oblast party organization's tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the work of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee in executing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, discussed tendencies toward complacency on the part of individual party committees, their conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings and the absence of critical self-analysis were discussed. The party gorkom's and raykoms' attention was drawn toward the need for timely and correct reaction to criticism and for detailed examination of each critical remark.

With the aim of increasing the effectiveness of press organs' critical articles, new rubrics have been introduced in the oblast's newspapers: "In the Wake of Articles by Chardzhouskaya PRAVDA's Public Correspondents' Teams at Shock Construction Sites" and "The Paper Has Spoken. What Has Been Done?" Wide use has begun to be made of selections letters and other materials, which mention those people who like to remain silent and not react to the press articles.

Systematic briefings of the party obkom on responses to newspaper articles, on instances of the hushing up of critical material by individual leaders, and on attempts to substitute purely formal written replies, for businesslike responses, have been introduced.

SOVIET WORK WEEK JUGGLED TO ACCOMMODATE REVOLUTION HOLIDAY

LD221121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has decreed that the rest day of Sunday, 11 November, be brought forward to Friday, 9 November 1979.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DISCUSSION OF PHILOSOPHY SEMINARS NOTED

LD221603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Attention to Problems of Methodology"]

[Text] In recent years philosophical (methodological) seminars have been playing an increasing role in deepening the scientific intelligentsia's Marxist-Leninist world outlook and intensifying its creative activity. An enlarged session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Central Council of Methodological Seminars held in Moscow was devoted to the tasks of improving the work of methodological seminars at scientific research institutes and VUZes in the light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Opening the session, academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stressed that Marxist-Leninist philosophy, which forms the world-outlook and methodological basis of scientific cognition and the foundation for intensifying the interaction between the social, natural and technical sciences, is of great integrating significance under conditions of developed socialism and the scientific and technical revolution. Methodological seminars are an effective form of educating scientists ideologically and politically, developing scientific methodology and strengthening the alliance between philosophy and applied science.

The session's participants heard and discussed a report from academician Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Central Council of Methodological Seminars.

Speeches were made during the debate on the report by academicians N.N. Blokhin, D.M. Gvishiani, I.A. Glebov, other scientists, and also party workers. Speaking at the session, academician A.P. Aleksandrov stressed the great role of methodological seminars in resolving the comprehensive problems of modern science.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Central Council of Methodological Seminars approved unified rules for philosophical (methodological) seminars for all the country's scientific institutions and VUZes.

Ye. N. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, took part in the session.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA--The third volume of the 12-volume Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia has been issued in the Ukrainian language. The volume contains nearly 5,000 articles, including more than 1,500 biographical ones, more than 1,800 illustrations and 110 maps. The publication has been offered for sale and is being sent to subscribers. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

NEW SIBERIAN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS DISCUSSED

DW221157 Moscow in German to Germany 1746 GMT 18 Oct 79 DW

[From the Program "Sidelights From the Soviet Union"]

[Text] In our country construction of a big hydroelectric powerplant was started on the Angara in Eastern Siberia. This hydroelectric powerplant, with a capacity of almost 4 million kilowatts, will be the fourth on the Angara. The first of this chain of powerplants, in Bratsk, was constructed 25 years ago. The new electric powerplant is set up in the framework of the long-term national program of the complex development of productive forces in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

This program envisages the further intensive development of natural resources of this vast region of the country where there are large deposits of various mineral resources, including crude oil, coal and nonferrous metals. Here industrial production has increased tenfold within a short period of time. As early as next year Siberia and the Far East will supply 50 percent of Soviet crude oil, including gas condensate, 40 percent of the country's natural gas and coal production and 30 percent of wood and paper, according to estimates. This dynamic development, naturally, must have a strong energy base. Therefore, a large number of hydroelectric powerplants were set up in Siberia on the two large rivers, Angara and Yenisey, in 25 years, including those of Krasnoyarsk and Sayano-Shushenskoye, which will have a capacity of over 6 million kilowatts.

Although the powerplants in Siberia produce one-fifth of the country's total electricity already, more electric powerplants will be set up here, which is quite feasible owing to the energy potentials of the Siberian rivers. But very often they are constructed under very adverse conditions, with the new Angara powerplant being no exception in this respect. Its name will be Boguchany, after a small forest hamlet not far from the future energy giant.

Aleksandr Timonov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification, says in this context:

[Begin Timonov recording; in Russian with German translation superimposed] The Boguchany powerplant will be set up in a remote and inhospitable region where there are no roads or railroad lines. Therefore, the construction organization will above all have to build roads and high-voltage lines from the city of Bratsk to this place. At the same time a new town will be built which will become an important industrial center of Eastern Siberia. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TITANOMAGNETITE DEPOSIT OPENED--This year Sakhalin geologists have turned over for industrial development a deposit of titanomagnetite sand on the Iturup Island. There is an estimated reserve of some 3 billion tons of this raw material on the Kuril Islands. Dimitriy Zhizhin, chief geologist of the Sakhalin Territorial Geological Administration, states that the day is not far off when the first ore mines, pit mines and mining and concentrating combines will be constructed there. This applies first of all to a native (?sulfur) deposit on Iturup Island which has been studied in detail and has enough reserves to satisfy most of the needs of enterprises in Sakhalin Oblast and the Far East. There are deposits of copper, lead, zinc and polymetals concealed in the storehouses of the Kuril Archipelago. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 15 Oct 79 OW]

IZVESTIYA: CSA DATA ON FALL HARVEST WORK

LD221127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Fall Requires Fast Work"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 15 October 113.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country and 99.1 percent of the cut area had been threshed. Some 1.75 million hectares of corn have been harvested for grain; 540,000 hectares of rice have been cut--90 percent; almost 3 million hectares of sunflowers have been lifted--80 percent; and 3.1 million hectares of sunflowers have been threshed--68 percent.

Some 3.1 million hectares of potatoes have been harvested (97 percent) and 971,000 hectares of vegetables have been gathered in (76 percent).

Some 40 million hectares of winter crops have been sown--97 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on 84.6 million hectares--72 percent.

The grain harvest is coming to an end. The combines have covered their last fields. But it must be said that these last fields are the most difficult.

The crops which currently require most attention from farmers in the European part of the country include sunflowers, millet, sugar beets and vegetables. So far, 52 percent of the sunflower area, for example, has been threshed in the RSFSR.

In the Ukraine 1.4 million hectares of sugar beets have been lifted--77 percent of the sown area and somewhat more than by the same date last year.

However, the beet conveyor is not running smoothly everywhere. Specialists at the Zhitomirskaya Oblast agricultural products procurement and quality inspectorate have established that some farms are neglecting the struggle against losses. In the Kommunist Kolkhoz, Berdichevskiy Rayon, there remained about 30 quintals of roots on every hectare after the beets had been lifted. The reason for this was badly adjusted beet-harvesting machinery and the failure to link machine operators' pay with work quality.

Much of the lifted beet remains on the fields: 300,000 tons in Vinnitskaya Oblast, 200,000 tons in Sumskaya Oblast and 145,000 tons in Poltavskaya Oblast.

In the RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes have somewhat lost their rhythm in recent days in Belgorodskaya Oblast. A lot of beet has still to be lifted in Gorkovskaya, Orlovskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts.

TASS reports that in the past week the Belorussian farmers have finished harvesting potatoes. Some 1.5 million tons of tubers have been sold to the state. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid in all the requisite seeds for high-yield regionalized strains of potatoes. Deliveries to Central Asia and the Transbaykal are almost finished. The fields are being plowed again everywhere in order to obtain at least an extra 500,000 tons of forage potatoes.

Virtually all the potatoes have been harvested in the Ukraine. Some 584,000 hectares of tubers have been lifted--97 percent of the plan. Only the summer-planted potatoes in the south remain. The harvest has been good in Chernigovskaya, Sumskaya and Zhitomirskaya oblasts.

Unfortunately, in a number of places the vegetable harvesting and procurement rates are still poor. Almost 25 percent of the area still has to be harvested. And the good weather which has persisted recently in many parts of the country will not last long. This is why vegetable growers, those who are helping them bring in the harvest and procuremement workers must work more efficiently in order to complete all the necessary tasks--in the fields and at procurement enterprises--before the cold comes. All that has been grown must without fail be harvested and safely stored away.

The cotton growers are keeping up their harvest vigil. They have had a tough year. Many cotton areas had to be resown in the spring and the crops were late to develop. But the harvest was grown. And the Azerbaijan cotton growers have already considerably overfulfilled their pledges. Farms in Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan are marching confidently toward their planned targets. The farmers in Bakhoristan and the virgin-land area of the Karshinskaya Steppe have taken the lead in competition among Uzbek cotton growers. On 16 October they were the first to report fulfillment of the cotton procurement plan. The acceleration of the cotton procurement rate is a characteristic feature of the pre-October vigil in many parts of Uzbekistan. The republic has reached an important milestone: It has procured one-half the amount of "white gold" promised for this year.

Rural workers in all parts of the country are competing for a fitting greeting to the 62d anniversary of great October. They are striving to complete all the field work more quickly and to make sure that every kilogram of field and farmstead products is stored away and used for the good of the people.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22 OCTOBER

LD230636 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Uzbekistan, 3.5 million tons of cotton have been delivered to the state, of the 5.7 million tons pledged. (0205 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops is ending in the Kuban, where a target of 9 million tons of grain crops has been set. (1100 GMT)

Reports of large quantities of grain being left out in the open in Permskaya have been confirmed. Measures have been taken to correct the situation and to punish those responsible. (1100 GMT)

BELORUSSIA COMPENSATES FOR FODDER SHORTAGE

LD230050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2115 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Land and People" program]

[Summary] Gennadiy Gerasimovich Kovalenko, secretary of the Brest Obkom of the Belorussian Communist Party, is at the microphone. To compernsate for a shortage of fodder laid in due to summer drought, special teams were set up to go deep into the Polessye Marshland areas and into the forests to procure green fodder. This work is still continuing. The marshes and forests have already produced over 1.1 million tons of extra fodder from twigs, leaves, etc. Fodder crops from meadows have been brought in in good time. Silage is being laid down from beet tops, other root crop tops and vegetables. The initial silage plan has been fulfilled. Silage and haylage have been made and vitaminized meal prepared.

To compensate for a shortage of concentrated fodder from hay, use is being made of potatoes unfit for human consumption. Hay is being put in silos. Other methods are also being used to improve fodder quality. A campaign is now going on to bring 390 fodder shops and all their mechanisms into good order at the animal husbandry farms. Sufficient reserves of coarse cattle fodder are being laid in for the winter. Acid preservatives have proved effective in reducing fodder losses, but not enough of them are available. Other fodder additives are also in short supply. If every farm has just one KSK-100 haylage complex, or a GDR production complex, fodder production could be increased by 20-25 percent.

CSA NOTES FULFILMENT OF GRAIN SALES IN UKRAINE

LD230031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that the plan for grain sales to the state has been fulfilled by farmers in Ternopolskaya, Chernovitskaya, Lvovskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts. In all, they have delivered nearly 700,000 tons of grain to the procurement points. The main part of it has been recorded by the Ternopolskaya machine-operators. They have exceeded the tasks for procurement of wheat, barley and rye nearly threefold.

However, the Central Statistical Administration notes that Ternopolskaya Oblast, for example, failed to fulfill the plan for sales of buckwheat, pulses and oats; Chernovitskaya failed to fulfill the plan for corn and oats; Lvovskaya for rye, buckwheat and pulses; and Ivano-Frankovskaya for oats, rye and pulses.

Farms in Ternopolskaya Oblast have sent more than 400,000 tons of grain to procurement points. Farms in Chernovitskaya have taken to procurement points more than 110,000 tons; in Lvovskaya Oblast more than 100,000 tons; and from farms in Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast have come more than 60,000 tons of grain. The farms in these oblasts have provided themselves completely with cereal crop seeds.

KIEV CITES CSA ON PROGRESS IN FARM OPERATIONS

AU191642 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "The Central Statistical Administration has compiled another report on the progress made in farm operations. It shows that machine operators have now concentrated their efforts mainly on the gathering of industrial crops, potato digging, rice cutting, vegetable picking and preparing the soil for spring sowing. Even if most of these operations are nearing completion, ardor in the countryside does not subside, particularly in sugar beet fields. As of today, 1.5 million hectares of sugar beets have been dug, more than 80 percent of the total."

This year truck drivers have improved the organization of their work and as a result the amount of sugar beets piled in the fields has been reduced 77 percent compared with 1978. This means that losses in the end product, sugar, also have been reduced. "Speaking in general, this feature--the struggle against losses--this year is the most characteristic. All of us remember the conditions under which the crop was obtained. The late and cold spring, and then the summer drought caused great difficulties in agriculture, and the struggle against losses and good organization--all this has become an important reserve in the harvest."

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1142 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 22 OCTOBER

LD221658 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 22, TASS--The Soviet Union launched today another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1142".

The sputnik has on board scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the period of revolution 90.3 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth's surface is 403 km, the minimum distance--23 km, inclination of the orbit 72.9 degrees.

SELECTION OF AES LOCATIONS EXPLAINED

LD221420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] The Teploelectroproyekt Institute has been charged with designing an AES to be built near Neftekamsk, Bashkiriya, having a capacity of over 6 million kilowatts; construction will be carried out by departments of Glavvostokenergostroy, requiring more than R2 billion of capital investment. The Soviet nuclear power industry now commissions capacities of more than approximately 2 million kilowatts annually.

In the last issue of KOMMUNIST, Academician Dollezhal and Doctor of Economic Sciences Koryakin cited figures showing that by the end of the next 5-year period AES capacities of 5-8 million kilowatts will be introduced annually, and by the end of the century the figure will exceed 10 million kilowatts per annum, which is comparable to the present growth of all electrical power capacities in the USSR.

AES construction in the USSR at present is in practice being carried out in the European part of the country, west of the Volga-Baltic Canal line, where approximately 60 percent of the population lives and where most industrial and agricultural production is carried out, and mass tourism is growing rapidly. "The environment is increasingly regarded there as one for living in rather than as a source of resources. Scientists therefore consider the necessary, most radical and, evidently, rational proposal to be that of building new AES under construction in large-scale nuclear power complexes. These will be set off from populated regions and may contain in the same spot a group of nuclear stations having a capacity of several tens of millions of kilowatts."

GES MAIN GENERATOR BEARINGS FOUND DEFECTIVE

LD191425 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 October carries on page 2 a 1,200-word report by A. Romanov, director of the Lenin GES on the Volga, under the rubric "The Front Line in the Power Industry" and the title "Restoring Reliability," which describes problems experienced by certain GESes in achieving full capacity owing to the "unsatisfactory start-up efficiency" of main generator bearings. Scientists at the Kuybyshev Aviation Institute reportedly concluded that the efficiency of these bearings could be improved by using an "elastic metal and plastic support." According to Soyuztekhenergo figures, there are reportedly 40 GESes in the country which need more efficient generator bearings. The article calls on the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the USSR Gosplan to "respond to the hydroelectric power workers' need and organize the mass production of new components at one of their plants."